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789 the death of his neighbour, a person takes water in which a still-born child has been bathed, pours it into a pot, and, after keeping it for nine days, spills it in front of the neighbour's house; whoever first steps on the unclean place will become crippled and die.[46] One who envies another his good fortune, and wishes to see him unlucky, secretly cuts off a few hairs from his head and mixes them with the excrement of a dog; the victim will thenceforth go "the dog's ways," i.e. fail in everything he undertakes.[47] To bring incessant strife upon a household, one does as follows. Observing a fight among dogs, he disperses them, gathers some of the dust raised in the combat, throws it upon glowing coals, and keeps this mixture for a day and a night; if he scatters this around the enemy's house on the following night before sunrise, there will arise among its occupants a struggle like that witnessed among the dogs.[48]

789 832 There are many ways by which a girl may arouse the love of a young man, and have him eventually marry her. One of them is to throw a little salt on him when he leaves the house, in the conviction that he will run after her as a sheep does after salt.[49] Another means is the following. When the young man has left the house, the girl gathers "his footsteps," i.e. the dust from his foot-prints, and puts the dust on the hinges of the door, believing that he will turn toward her as the door does upon its hinges.[50] A still more effective way of inducing a man to marry a girl, namely, by using part of his clothing, is illustrated by the following case.

Ivan Gajaniuk, a widower, had a maid who was very much in love with him and desired to marry him. With this purpose in mind she went on Pelyp (fasting period) to a famous sorceress known for her wisdom and skill in "bettering" (*lipszyty*). The old woman, upon hearing her wish, told her to come again and bring with her the man's drawers. The maid returned with a pair of underwear, but it belonged to a boy in her master's service. Thus it happened that the boy, and not the master, shortly afterwards married the girl.[51]

[46] Kolberg, *Pokucie*, iii, 134. [47] *Ibid.*, p. 135. [48] *Ibid.*, p. 139.
[49] *Ibid.*, p. 141. [50] *Ibid.*, p. 141. [51] *Ibid.*, p. 140.

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An excellent illustration of the power ascribed to exuviae is the use of sweat to arouse love. Thus a sorceress sometimes mixes a little perspiration from the sole of a girl's foot with some soot from the chimney, and pronounces a formula over the mixture; if the girl pours this concoction into a drink given to a boy, he will surely fall in love with her and soon marry her.[52]

When a person faces a serious situation and wants to be sure that the means employed are effective, he resorts, as in some of the above-cited cases, to a professional sorcerer (*czariwnyk*) or soothsayer (*prymiwnyk*) for assistance. Of these practitioners, mostly women, the most proficient are thought to be the Gypsies,[53] and especially the offspring of a Gypsy and a Ukrainian peasant.[54] A sorcerer or sorceress is never born but made. A woman who wants to become a sorceress must fast for nine consecutive days, abstain from ablutions and prayer, indeed, renounce completely her belief in Christ, and carry an undeveloped egg under her left armpit throughout the period. She must not, moreover, reveal the secret of her power, lest she lose her skill. On her dying bed, however, she should tell everything to another woman, in order to avoid the suffering of a lingering death which would otherwise be her fate.[55]

The sorcerer or soothsayer foretells future happenings by reading the lines of the palm, by extinguishing coals in the manner already mentioned, and by pouring wax upon water and observing the different shapes it takes.[56] To put an end to malicious gossip,

> a soothsayer is called in, and a lock is handed her. She washes the lock in water, brought by the master of the house, walking backward all the way, from an abundant well, and then closes it in order to put an end to the gossip. In case the latter is very menacing, two locks may be washed and shut. Having closed the locks, the soothsayer sweeps all the dirt and dust of the room into the water, and has the inhabitants of the house take off all their clothes and wash themselves with it. Finally she washes the windows too, and then

[52] *Ibid.*, p. 139.
[53] Szuchiewicz, *op. cit.*, iv, 291.
[54] Kolberg, O. *Przemyskie* (Kraków, 1891), p. 236.
[55] Szuchiewicz, *op. cit.*, iv, 291.
[56] *Idem.*